

## RESERVE TRAINING CENTER — BUILDING IDENTIFICATION KEY

## 1 COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS MARINE SCIENCE TECHNICIAN SCHOOL STATION SERVICE'S OFFICER WEIGHT 2 EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S QUARTERS ROOM, DRUG ABUSE COUNSELOR 106 PICNIC PAVILION ADMINISTRATION BUILDING ICO, XO OFFICE, LEGAL OFFICE, MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE, ENGINEERING, POST OFFICE, SICKBAY, AND DENTAL WORMLEY CREEK BOAT DOCKS 113 BASEBALL AND ATHLETIC FIELD CLASSROOM BUILDING IBM PS "A", EM "A", COTP OPS, 133 OFFICER'S CLUB 159 CARPENTER SHOP D PS/LE, AND MK "A"I 46 EXCHANGE BUILDING ( BARBER SHOP, LIQUOR LOCKER, TAILOR SHOP, DRY CLEANERS, LAUNDRY, AND SNACK BAR) CLASSROOM BUILDING - MK "A" SCHOOL 163 CLASSROOM BUILDING - OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL CLASSROOM BUILDING - MK "A" SCHOOL BASE THEATER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CLUB 167 CLASSROOM BUILDING - OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL ELECTRONICS SHOP 53 GYMNASIUM COMPTROLLER BUILDING ISMALL STORES, PAY AND DISBURSING, SUPPLY) 175 CLASSROOM BUILDING - MMS 176 GAS STATION TRAINING BUILDING (TRAINING OFFICER, NATIONAL BOATING SAFETY SCHOOL, MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SCHOOL, RESERVE ENLISTED BASIC INDOCTHINATION SCHOOL, GG RESERVE UNIT YORKTOWN. 200 FIREFIGHTING SCHOOL FACILITY 201 GUNNERY RANGE 203 CLASSROOM BUILDING - FIREFIGHTING SCHOOL ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB! 206 MK "A" SCHOOL 207 STEUBEN HALL - BARRACKS PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE, AUDIO VISUAL BRANCH, CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT BRANCH, BASE LIBRARY, CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE, SENIOR ENLISTED ADVISOR 208 LINCOLN HALL -- BARRACKS 209 GALLEY - MESS HALL 212 SECURITY OFFICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT GARAGE (MAINTENANCE SHOP) 213 HANDBALL COURT TENNIS COURTS 216 SMALL BOAT LAUNCHING RAMP MAIN GATE 217 LAFAYETTE HALL - BARRACKS 88 CLASSROOM BUILDING ... MK "A" SCHOOL



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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



**COAST GUARD** 

American history takes on a special meaning at the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, in Yorktown, Virginia.

The final and decisive battle for American independence was fought in nearby fields. After long years of war, the British general, Lord Charles Cornwallis, negotiated the terms of Britain's surrender of her colonies in a house that stands just yards away from the reserve center's main gate. The happenings of 200 years ago, however, hardly mark the beginning of Yorktown's historical heritage.

The site of the present reserve training center is linked with the American experience from its earliest days. Colonial ownership of the peninsula area bordered by York River on the north, and Wormley Creek on the east and south, can be traced to 1631. The peninsula was part of a 750-acre land patent issued to Virginia Governor John Harvey. He became the first in a long line of owners who left their historical remembrances in names like York Plantation, Moore Plantation, and Temple Farm.

One historical name, York, is becoming more than just a memory. Portions of this earliest settlement on the York River and forerunner of Yorktown, are currently under excavation within the reserve center's gates.

Surviving records indicate that York was a colonial county seat as early as 1635. Archeologists believe the excavations, sponsored by the training center as a Bicentennial project, are uncovering what may have been the first church of York Parish. The excavations center around another of the training center's points of historical interest, the tombstone of Major William Gooch, who died in 1655 and whose gravesite bears the second oldest legible tombstone in Virginia.

Aside from its association with the famed battle of Yorktown, military history involving the actual training center site is somewhat sparse. During the Revolutionary War, the

land probably served as a supply line between the British army, camped at Yorktown, and the British Fleet, at anchor in the York River.

During the Civil War, Major General George P. McClellan's Army of the Potomac built fortifications near the mouth of Wormley Creek as part of a siege line established around Yorktown. The fortifications became important later as Union defensive positions guarding the York River, but expected Confederate attacks on the fortifications never occurred and no major battles were fought in the area.

In 1917, the Navy Department bought 400 acres of the peninsula and a fueling facility later serviced the many naval marine and aviation facilities in the Norfolk area.

The site of the present day reserve center was first used for training purposes when the Navy established the Navy Mine Warfare School, just prior to World War ll.

In 1959, the Mine Warfare School was relocated, and the Coast Guard took posession of the site. In July, 1959, the Coast Guard commissioned the 154-acre site as

the United States Coast Guard Reserve Training Center.

Today, the reserve center trains about 9,000 students each year, in more than twelve general and specialized programs. The largest and oldest is the Officer Candidate School which moved to the center from New London, Conn., in the fall of 1959. The rigorous 18-week academic and military indoctrination is designed to provide skilled reserve junior officers for the Coast Guard. Under OAS and NATO agreements, many young foreign military leaders improve their skills through the OCS program.

Other on-station programs range in complexity from resident schools such as Merchant Marine Safety, Port Security and Marine Environmental Protection, to short-term schools such as Yeoman, Small arms, Instructor Training and Dangerous Cargo Handling. All provide the specialized training for both regular and reserve Coast Guard members.

In order to provide so many diverse programs, the training center has a permanent staff of about 400 Coast Guard personnel and civilian employees.

